



Attorney Docket No. 9052-74

PATENT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re: Derek Priestley et al;

Application Serial No.: 09/922,823

Group No.: 3732

Filed: August 6, 2001

Examiner: Ralph A. Lewis

For: **COLOUR MATCHING SYSTEM**

Date: May 30, 2006

Mail Stop Appeal Brief-Patents

Commissioner for Patents

P.O. Box 1450

Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

**TRANSMITTAL OF APPEAL BRIEF  
(PATENT APPLICATION--37 C.F.R. § 41.37)**

1. Transmitted herewith is the APPEAL BRIEF for the above-identified application, pursuant to the Notice of Appeal filed on February 6, 2006.


2. This application is filed on behalf of  
☒ a small entity.

3. Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 41.20(b)(2), the fee for filing the Appeal Brief is:  
☒ small entity \$250.00  
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Respectfully submitted,

  
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Attorney Docket No.: 9052-74

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In re: Derek Priestley et al.  
Appl. No.: 09/922,823 Group Art Unit: 3732  
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**APPEAL BRIEF TO THE  
BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES**

Sir:

This Appeal Brief is filed pursuant to the "Notice of Appeal to the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences" filed on February 6, 2006.

**REAL PARTY IN INTEREST**

The real party in interest is Digital Colour Measurement, Ltd., pursuant to the Assignment from the inventors to Dentpark Limited, recorded at the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office on January 3, 2002 on reel number 012271 and frame number 0424, and a subsequent assignment from Dentpark Limited to Digital Colour Measurement, Ltd., recorded at the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office on January 31, 2003 on reel number 013395 and frame number 0064.

**RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES**

Appellants are aware of no appeals or interferences that would be affected by the present appeal.

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**STATUS OF CLAIMS**

Claims 12-17 and 57 are allowed. Claim 43 is deemed to be allowable but is objected to for depending on a rejected base claim. Claims 1-3, 7, 22, 23, 26-28, 30, 31, 34, 37, 39, 40, 44, 50, 51 and 53 stand rejected under Section 102(e) as anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,328,567 to Morris et al. (Morris). Claims 1-3, 5-7, 20-24, 26-28, 30, 31, 34-37, 39, 40, 41, 44, 46-51, 53

and 54 stand rejected under Section 103(a) as unpatentable over Morris. Claims 4, 25 and 32 stand rejected under Section 103(a) as unpatentable over Morris in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,967,775 to Shahid et al. (Shahid). Claims 7-11 stand rejected under Section 103(a) as unpatentable over Morris in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,206,691 to Lehmann et al. (Lehmann). Appellants appeal the final rejection of the rejected claims.

### **STATUS OF AMENDMENTS**

The Claims Appendix reflects the status of the claims at the time of Appellants' Amendment dated November 4, 2005, which responded to the final rejection issued in an Office Action dated September 6, 2005 (the Action).

### **SUMMARY OF CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER**

The patent application relates generally to systems and methods of matching the color of an object to a reference color and/or identifying the color components of an object. Independent Claim 1 is directed to a system for color matching an object that includes: means for taking a colored image of the object (exemplified by a camera as described at page 4, line 20 to page 6, line 10); a single grey reference color indicator (such as a block or piece of paper as described at page 6, lines 19-28) for placement in close proximity to the object or associated with the means for taking a colored image; means for relaying the colored image to a place remote for the location where the image was taken (such as the World Wide Web, a phone line, or the like as described at page 6, line 30 to page 7, line 8); means for analyzing the color values of the image (typically software as described at page 7, lines 10-23); and means for converting the color values into parameters from which the original color of the object can be reconstituted (typically software as described at page 7, lines 25-28).

Independent Claim 28 is directed to a system for identifying color components of an object that includes: means for taking a colored image of the object (exemplified by a camera as described at page 4, line 20 to page 6, line 10); a single grey reference color indicator (such as a block or piece of paper as described at page 6, lines 19-28) for placement in close proximity to

the object or associated with the means for taking a colored image; means for relaying the colored image to a place remote for the location where the image was taken (such as the World Wide Web, a phone line, or the like as described at page 6, line 30 to page 7, line 8); means for analyzing the color values of the image (typically software as described at page 7, lines 10-23); and means for converting the color values into parameters so as to compare or record the color values against a reference set (typically software, as described at page 9, lines 23-24).

Independent Claim 30 is directed to a method of color matching an object. The method includes the steps of: (i) placing a single grey reference color indicator (such as a block or piece of paper as described at page 6, lines 19-28) in close proximity to the object; (ii) capturing a colored image of the object and the reference color indicator (such as with a camera, as described at page 4, line 20 to page 6, line 10); (iii) relaying the captured image to a place remote from the object (such as the World Wide Web, a phone line, or the like as described at page 6, line 30 to page 7, line 8); (iv) analyzing color values from the captured image (typically with software as described at page 7, lines 10-23); and (v) converting the color values from the captured image into parameters from which the original color of the object can be reconstituted (typically with software as described at page 7, lines 25-28).

Independent Claim 44 is directed to a method of identifying color parameters of an object comprising the steps of: (i) placing a single grey reference color indicator (such as a block or piece of paper as described at page 6, lines 19-28) in close proximity to the object; (ii) capturing a colored image of the object and the reference color indicator (such as with a camera, as described at page 4, line 20 to page 6, line 10); (iii) relaying the captured image to a place remote from the object (such as the World Wide Web, a phone line, or the like as described at page 6, line 30 to page 7, line 8); (iv) analyzing color values from the captured image (typically with software as described at page 7, lines 10-23); and (v) converting the color values from the captured image into parameters so as to compare them to a reference set and/or to record individual characteristic color values (typically with software, as described at page 9, lines 23-24).

The remaining independent claims (Claims 12, 15, 43 and 57) have been allowed or have been deemed to recite allowable subject matter and are not being appealed by Appellants.

### **GROUND OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL**

Appellants herein argue that:

- (a) Claims 1-3, 7, 22, 23, 26-28, 30, 31, 34, 37, 39, 40, 44, 50, 51 and 53 are not properly rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,328,567 to Morris et al. (Morris);
- (b) Claims 1-3, 5-7, 20-24, 26-28, 30, 31, 34-37, 39, 40, 41, 44, 46-51, 53 and 54 are not properly rejected under Section 103(a) as unpatentable over Morris;
- (c) Claims 4, 25 and 32 are not properly rejected under Section 103(a) as unpatentable over Morris in view of Shahid; and
- (d) Claims 7-11 are not properly rejected under Section 103(a) as unpatentable over Morris in view of Lehmann.

### **ARGUMENT**

#### **A. Introduction**

To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, the prior art reference or references when combined must teach or suggest all of the recitations of the claim, and there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. M.P.E.P. § 2143. The mere fact that references can be combined or modified does not render the resultant combination obvious unless the prior art also suggests the desirability of the combination. M.P.E.P. § 2143.01, citing *In re Mills*, 916 F.2d 680, 16 U.S.P.Q.2d 1430 (Fed. Cir. 1990). As stated by the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, to support combining references, evidence of a suggestion, teaching, or motivation to combine must be clear and

particular, and this requirement for clear and particular evidence is not met by broad and conclusory statements about the teachings of references. *In re Dembiczak*, 50 U.S.P.Q.2d 1614, 1617 (Fed. Cir. 1999). The Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit has also stated that, to support combining or modifying references, there must be particular evidence from the prior art as to the reason the skilled artisan, with no knowledge of the claimed invention, would have selected these components for combination in the manner claimed. *In re Kotzab*, 55, U.S.P.Q.2d 1313, 1317 (Fed. Cir. 2000).

**B. The Rejections**

*i. Rejections under Section 102(e)*

The Action rejects the claims at issue under Section 102(e) based on Morris.

Specifically, the Action characterizes Morris as disclosing:

a system comprising a digital camera for taking colored images, means for relaying the images, means for analyzing the color values of the images, and means for converting the color values into parameters from which the original color may be reconstituted.

The Action at page 2 (citations omitted). The Action then states:

[i]n regard to the "single gray reference" limitation, Morris et al discloses the use of a single "A1" dental shade tab 109 which is later described as "a light tan color." First in regard to the "single" limitation, it is noted that the applicant uses the open term "comprising" in the claims which indicates that the system may include other elements other than those listed (e.g. black and white indicators). Applicant does not address this issue in his remarks.

*Id.* at pages 2-3 (citations omitted).

In response, Appellants disagree with the finding in the Action that the term "single grey reference" somehow encompasses the possibility, as the Action suggests, of including other color indicators (such as black or white indicators as disclosed in Morris), simply because the overall

transitional term of the claim is "comprising." Nevertheless, when this rejection was raised in the Action, Appellants stated on the record that:

the intention of the claim language is to convey to those of skill in this art that the system recited in the claim includes only one reference color indicator, and that the sole reference color indicator is a grey reference color indicator. The claims at issue are not intended to encompass (and, Applicants submit, do not encompass) systems with additional reference color indicators, as suggested in the Action.

*See* Appellants' paper entitled Amendment and Response to Office Action dated 6 September 2005 (submitted on November 4, 2005). In view of this statement on the record regarding the meaning of the term "single grey reference," Appellants believe that the recitation in the claims of a "single grey reference color indicator" clearly indicates that no other color indicators are employed, and that the use of the transitional word "comprising" in the claims does not permit an interpretation in which additional reference indicators would be employed.

This position is reinforced by the subsequent claim language in each claim. For example, Claim 1 recites that the single grey reference color indicator is included in a captured image with the object to be color-matched, and that it is that image that is used to reconstitute the original color of the object. Thus, it is clear that it is a single grey reference color indicator that is captured in the image, and that it is that single reference color indicator that is employed by the "means for converting color values." Therefore, even if a system were to have available other reference color indicators, it would still be the grey color indicator that would be employed with the other components of the system (or, in the case of the method claims, in the subsequent steps). As such, the use of the transitional phrase "comprising" does not allow the use of other color indicators in the practice of this invention.

Moreover, the Action recognizes that Morris discloses only a dental shade tab 109 that is described as being of a "light tan color." The Action deems that a "light tan color" meets the recitation of a "single grey reference color indicator" because "tan inherently includes gray coloring." Appellants submit that this finding is simply erroneous and ignores the patentable

weight that should be given to the term "grey." As evidence, Appellants note that the dictionary definition of "grey"<sup>1</sup> is "of or relating to an achromatic color of any lightness between the extremes of white and dark;" in contrast, the definition of "tan" is "a light or moderate yellowish brown to brownish orange." The American Heritage College Dictionary (3d ed. 1997). These definitions clearly demonstrate that a color reference that is a "light tan" does not meet the recitation in the claims of a "single grey reference color indicator."

In view of the foregoing, Appellants submit that Morris cannot anticipate any of the claims, as it lacks the disclosure of either (a) a single reference color indicator and (b) a grey color reference indicator. As such, Appellants request that the rejections under Section 102(e) be reversed.

ii. *Rejections under Section 103(a)*

The Action states that:

[i]n regard to its "grey" limitation . . . , it is noted that applicant has provided no criticality in the selection of the grey color as opposed to a tan, cream or ivory for instance. Morris et al suggest that the third color may be any color somewhere between black and white (column 7, lines 45-56), to have selected gray, an intermediate color between black and white, would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art.

The Action at pages 3-4. In response, Appellants note that there is no disclosure or suggestion in Morris to use anything less than **three** reference colors. In fact, Morris teaches that its system requires (a) a black reference, (b) a white reference and (c) **at least** one additional color reference. Morris further indicates that multiple color shade guides may be employed in addition to the black and white references. The Morris system operates via the use of both a minimum and a maximum RGB indicator (black and white references, respectively) with at least one other

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<sup>1</sup> This definition is set forth under "gray", the American spelling of the word.



color indicator (selected from a shade guide and, therefore, tan, cream or ivory in accordance with the shade guide porcelain samples). Morris states that:

[m]any cameras have a non-linear colour range, thus calibrating with only black and white references may lead to colour distortion within the dynamic colour range of the image. For this reason, it is preferable to include at least one additional colour standard in the frame. Preferably one or more suitable dental shade standards are placed in the frame of the picture to provide at least one colour reference within the dynamic colour range of the image. This "third" colour reference compensates for any colour range non-linearity due to the particular camera being used to capture the image.

Morris at column 7, lines 49-56. Morris also states that:

[t]o add a colour reference, the lab technician selects an "add reference" button 120 which again generates a selection area that is placed over a selected region, in this example, on the "a1" dental shade guide 121, see Fig 13. Additional colour references may be added to the normalisation references used to normalise the image by repeating the add reference procedure 53 just described.

Morris at column 9, lines 34-40. The Action fails to appreciate that selection of a grey reference color indicator obviates the need for multiple red-green-blue (RGB) maximum and minimum normalization indicators (such as the black and white references employed in the Morris system). The Action further fails to appreciate that the grey indicator also avoids a subjective assessment by a technician to select a color tab from a pre-selected set of reference porcelain shades of teeth. The system of the present invention requires no comparison to a pre-selected set of reference porcelain shades of teeth.

As noted in the specification, most manufacturers of ceramics for use in dental prostheses offer one or more discrete ranges of about 16 subtly different shades. To date, dental prostheses have been made using a single shade or color of ceramic that has been subjectively judged to be the closest match to the patient's existing teeth. However, with the claimed systems and

methods, it is possible to determine shade variations within a single tooth and to replicate those variations in a prostheses by selecting the closest match from the predetermined range of colors of ceramic for individual areas of the tooth then constructing a prosthesis by applying different shades to a base prosthesis to broadly match the color variations of the natural tooth.

Further, the use of a single grey reference indicator can obviate the need for multiple color references, which in turn can minimize color matching errors and facilitate the process easier for the technician.

Each of the pending claims recites in one manner or another the single grey reference color indicator. The foregoing demonstrates that Morris fails to suggest the use of either (a) a single reference color indicator or (b) a grey reference color indicator. Moreover, Morris fails to suggest the advantages that can be achieved with these features.

The secondary references (Shahid and Lehmann) fail to overcome the deficiencies of Morris. Shahid is cited merely for the disclosure of the use of a polarized filter. Lehmann is cited for the disclosure of details of a digital camera. Neither discloses or suggests that use of a single grey reference color indicator.

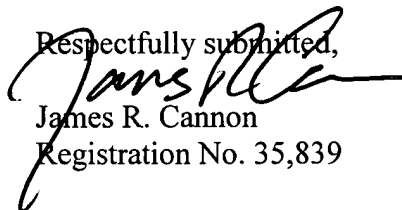
For the foregoing reasons, Appellants respectfully request that the rejections under Section 103(a) set forth in the Action be overturned.

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**C. Conclusion**

Appellants have demonstrated above that the claimed subject matter is not properly rejected under either Section 102(b) or Section 130(a) based on the art of record. Accordingly, Appellants respectfully request that these rejections be withdrawn.

Respectfully submitted,

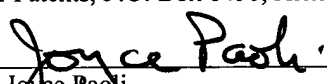


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Signature:  \_\_\_\_\_  
Joyce Paoli  
Date of Signature: May 30, 2006

**CLAIMS APPENDIX**

1. (Previously presented) A system for colour matching an object comprising:
  - (i) means for taking a coloured image of an object;
  - (ii) a single grey reference colour indicator for placement in close proximity to the object or associated with the means for taking a coloured image of an object so that the captured image contains the reference colour;
  - (iii) means for relaying the coloured image to a place remote from a location where the image of the object was taken;
  - (iv) means for analysing colour values of the image; and
  - (v) means for converting the colour values into parameters from which the original colour of the object can be reconstituted.
2. (Original) A system according to Claim 1 wherein the means for taking a coloured image of the object is a camera.
3. (Original) A system according to Claim 2 wherein the means for taking a coloured image of the object is a digital camera.
4. (Previously presented) A system according to Claim 2 wherein the camera is provided with cross-polarised filtration so as to produce a cross-polarised image.
5. (Previously presented) A system according to Claim 2 wherein the camera is pre-set and/or pre-programmed to a specified focal length.
6. (Original) A system according to Claim 5 wherein the focal length is  $25 \pm 2$  cm.
7. (Previously presented) A system according Claim 2 further including a camera housing assembly for supporting the camera.

8. (Original) A system according to claim 7 wherein the camera housing assembly is provided with a light source for illuminating the object.

9. (Original) A system according to claim 8 wherein light is transmitted to the camera housing assembly via a fibre optic cable.

10. (Previously presented) A system according to claim 8 wherein the light source comprises a plurality of light spots.

11. (Original) A system according to claim 10 wherein the light spots are arranged in a ring.

12. (Previously presented) A system for colour matching an object comprising:

- (i) means for taking a coloured image of an object;
- (ii) means for relaying the coloured image to a place remote from a location where the image of the object was taken;
- (iii) means for analysing colour values of the image;
- (iv) means for converting the colour values into parameters from which the original colour of the object can be reconstituted; and
- (v) a camera housing assembly for supporting the camera and including a telescopic member for preventing incidental light entering an image field of shot.

13. (Original) A system according to claim 12 wherein the telescopic member comprises a tube comprising two independently extendible longitudinal tube halves whose longitudinal edges slidingly engage and which may be adjusted so that, in use, and when extended, the tube can be made to approximately conform to the shape of curved objects and to rest thereagainst by extending one half of the tube more than the other half.

14. (Previously presented) A system according to Claim 12 wherein the telescopic member, in use, is extended prior to taking an image and is retracted when not in use.

15. (Previously presented) A system for colour matching an object comprising:

- (i) means for taking a coloured image of an object;
- (ii) means for relaying the coloured image to a place remote from a location where the image of the object was taken;
- (iii) means for analysing colour values of the image;
- (iv) means for converting the colour values into parameters from which the original colour of the object can be reconstituted; and
- (v) a camera housing assembly for supporting the camera and including a means for assessing distance between the camera and the object to be imaged.

16. (Original) A system according to claim 15 wherein the means for assessing distance comprises a mutually perpendicular cross-hair arrangement.

17. (Original) A system according to claim 15 wherein the means for assessing distance comprises a pair of right and left light beams or lasers.

18. (Canceled)

19. (Canceled)

20. (Previously presented) A system according to claim 1 wherein the grey is cool grey C pantone number 8.

21. (Previously presented) A system according to Claims 1 wherein the reference

colour indicator comprises a substantially U or L shaped block or a sheet or paper.

22. (Previously presented) A system according to Claim 1 wherein the means for relaying the captured image to a place remote from a location where the image was captured is an electronic communication means.

23. (Original) A system according to Claim 22 wherein the electronic communication means is an Internet connection, a dedicated telephone line or a data carrier.

24. (Original) A system according to Claim 23 wherein in the instance of relaying image data via the Internet data is encrypted so that whilst it is in the public domain or "on air" it is in a form that cannot be accessed by the public.

25. (Previously presented) A system according to Claim 4, wherein the means for analysing the colour values is a computer software program which is capable of converting the cross-polarised image of the original object into a plurality of colour components.

26. (Previously presented) A system according to Claim 1 wherein the colour values of the captured image of the original object colour are represented by intensities of red, blue and green colour components.

27. (Previously presented) A system according to Claim 1 wherein said system is configured for use in colour matching a natural tooth or set of teeth so that a dental prosthesis can be constructed to match the natural tooth of a patient.

28. (Previously presented) A system for identifying colour components of an object comprising:

- (i) means for taking a coloured image of an object;

- (ii) a single grey reference colour indicator placed in close proximity to the object or associated with the means for taking a coloured image of an object so that the captured image contains the reference colour;
- (iii) means for relaying the coloured image to a place remote from a location where the image of the object was taken;
- (iv) means for analysing colour values of the image; and
- (v) means for converting the colour values into parameters so as to compare or record the colour values against a reference set.

29. (Canceled)

30. (Previously presented) A method of colour matching an object comprising the steps of:

- (i) placing a single grey reference colour indicator in close proximity to the object;
- (ii) capturing a coloured image of the object and the reference colour indicator;
- (iii) relaying the captured image to a place remote from the object;
- (iv) analysing colour values from the captured image; and
- (v) converting the colour values from the captured image into parameters from which the original colour of the object can be reconstituted.

31. (Original) A method according to Claim 30 wherein the object is illuminated with a supply of known light at a specified distance therefrom prior to step (i).

32. (Previously presented) A method according to Claim 30 further including the step of reducing/preventing incidental light from entering a field of shot.

33. (Canceled)



34. (Previously presented) A method according to Claim 30 wherein the reference colour indicator is of known red, green and blue values, so that when the colours of the captured image are analysed, the reference colour is located in the captured image and red, green and blue values of the whole captured image are corrected relative to the reference colour.

35. (Previously presented) A method according to Claim 30 further including the step of relaying the colour values back to a location where the original image was captured so that a comparison can be made between the colour of the original object and that of the reconstituted colour image.

36. (Previously presented) A method according to Claim 30 wherein a VDU is provided at the place where the image was captured and/or where the captured image is relayed for analysis is provided with software for correcting reference colour red, green and blue values on the monitor/screen so that a displayed image on the VDU is colour corrected with respect to the reference colour.

37. (Previously presented) A method according to Claim 30 further including the step of committing to memory or storing a colour recipe in a central data bank.

38. (Canceled)

39. (Previously presented) A method according to Claim 30 when used in colour matching a natural tooth or set of teeth with a dental prosthesis.

40. (Original) A method according to Claim 39 wherein when taking the image of a patient's natural tooth/teeth *in situ*, the camera is positioned a predetermined distance from a skeletal reference point on a patient's skull.

41. (Original) A method according to Claim 40 wherein the camera is positioned from 15-25 cm inclusive from the skeletal reference point.

42. (Canceled)

43. (Currently amended) ~~A method according to Claim 39~~ A method of colour matching a natural tooth or set of teeth with a dental prosthesis, comprising the steps of:

(i) placing a single grey reference colour indicator in close proximity to the natural tooth or set of teeth;

(ii) capturing a coloured image of the natural tooth or set of teeth and the reference colour indicator;

(iii) relaying the captured image to a place remote from the natural tooth or set of teeth;

(iv) analysing colour values from the captured image; and

(v) converting the colour values from the captured image into parameters from which the original colour of the natural tooth or set of teeth can be reconstituted;

wherein the camera position with respect to the patient is monitored by aligning horizontal and vertical cross hairs or by a common point when left and right light beams or lasers coincide.

44. (Previously presented) A method of identifying colour parameters of an object comprising the steps of:

(i) placing a single grey reference colour indicator in close proximity to the object;

(ii) capturing a coloured image of the object and the reference colour;

(iii) relaying the captured image to a place, optionally remote from the object;

(v) analysing colour values from the captured image; and

(v) converting the colour values from the captured image into parameters so as to compare them to a reference set and/or to record individual characteristic colour values.

45. (Canceled)

46. (Previously presented) The method according to Claim 44 wherein the object is one of textiles, paints, dyes, car body parts, cosmetics, hair dyes, skin preparations and pigments in picture restoration.

47. (Previously presented) The method according to Claim 44, wherein the object is one of precious metals, gems and stones, currency notes, identity pictures/photographs and batch colouring processes.

48. (Previously presented) The method according to Claim 30, wherein the object is one of textiles, paints, dyes, car body parts, pigments in picture restoration and cosmetics.

49. (Previously presented) The method according to Claim 30 wherein the object is one of metals, gems and stones, currency notes, identity pictures/photographs and batch colouring processes.

50. (Previously presented) The system according to Claim 1 wherein the object is a natural tooth.

51. (Previously presented) The method according to Claim 30, wherein the object is a natural tooth.

52. (Canceled)

53. (Previously presented) A method according to Claim 30, wherein the image is a part of a body and wherein relaying the image comprises relaying the images to a health care

professional remote from a patient so that a diagnosis can be made without the patient needing to be physically present.

54. (Previously presented) The method according to Claim 53, wherein the object is a subject with a condition where the physical appearance and colour of an organ is a relevant diagnostic factor.

55. (Canceled)

56. (Canceled)

57. (Previously Presented) A method of colour matching a natural tooth or set of teeth of a patient with a dental prosthesis, comprising the steps of:

- (i) placing a single grey reference colour indicator in close proximity to the tooth or set of teeth;
- (ii) capturing a coloured image of the tooth or set of teeth and the reference colour indicator;
- (iii) relaying the captured image to a place remote from the tooth or set of teeth;
- (v) analysing colour values from the captured image; and
- (v) converting the colour values from the captured image into parameters from which the original colour of the tooth or set of teeth can be reconstituted;

wherein the camera position with respect to the patient is monitored by aligning horizontal and vertical cross hairs or by a common point when left and right light beams or lasers coincide.

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**EVIDENCE APPENDIX**

None

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**RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX**

None